

ABSTRACT

A process and method is disclosed for producing a cellulose modified aggregate cement. The process and method advantageously applies a fortifying solution to a dry cellulose material so as to enable substantially complete absorption of the vital components of the solution into and upon the cellulose fibers. The fortifying solution also imparts to and forms a mixture with the fiber so as to provide sufficient water for hydration and cure of cement added thereto, without the need to extract excess water therefrom, thereby preventing the loss of said vital fortifying agents from the aggregate cement formed thereby. Upon admixing cement into the solution treated fibers, a plastic mixture of concrete is formed, well adapted for pouring into press molds for the fabrication of lightweight, high strength construction forms. In an alternative embodiment, a means of forming a raw aggregate material, while simultaneously reclaiming submerged land is disclosed. In the alternative process and method, cellulose waste material is added to submerged land to absorb, and form a wet pile of material there within. The waste material is then allowed to dry. Thereafter the material is treated with anti-mold agents, re-dried and purified/comminuted into cellulose fibers. Thereafter, the material is treated with fortifying agents in a pool. The material is once again allowed to dry and thereafter pressure treated with activating and water proofing materials to yield a raw cellulose modified aggregate.